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Remarks

Executive Secretary

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Date

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Executive Registry

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Personal

Mr. William Casey, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Casey:

What I read leads me to think that some CIA, DOD and USDA "intelligence" about world food is incorrect and incomplete. This is an effort to help. Food is the ultimate weapon among super powers. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev will negotiate the level of sub-systems and other subordinate matters at the Summit. Mr. Reagan does not know that food is the ultimate weapon; nor does he know the importance of South Africa in securing the ultimate weapon for the USA and the West. Mr. Gorbachev does not know the vulnerability of the USSR to food, even to an interruption of materials from South Africa and through the Straits.

Food systems of the USA, USSR, EC-10 and Japan are non-sustainable; food for all depends on access to strategic materials from South Africa and the Straits, depends upon alternative farming systems by the end of the century. Understandably, individuals at CIA, USDA, DOD, IBM, AT & T do not have the background and vision to comprehend the problems and solutions of F & A worldwide. Understanding its subtle workings and potentials will require an organized task force supported with high-tech information management, thought processing, networking and accessing. Downloading, suitable for CIA, would take about three weeks. The details are complete.

Attachment #1 is material to show how Food has become the Ultimate East-West weapon, since WW II and that South Africa controls that weapon.

Attachment #2 is a position outline for the USA to take command at the Summit of the Ultimate Weapon.

Attachment #3 is a piece, "Food is the Ultimate Weapon." I have sent it to U.S. and U.K. media. I hope it will be validated and re-written by journalists to break before the Summit.

Attachment #4 is a chart showing demand, indigenous production and imports required by the USSR from 1960 to 1985 and projections to 2010.

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P-304

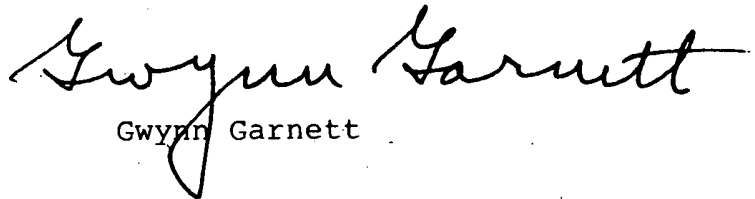
- 2 -

Attachment #5 - C B S Coordinated Biofarm Systems,  
Inc., Profit Information Exchange, Inc. - PIE, for  
Food and Agriculture, Worldwide

I will reserve this "Food package" for CIA until Nov. 3 and  
then try to interest the media. If you wish, I will meet with  
you. Call me at

STAT

Cordially,

  
Gwynn Garnett

GG:djc  
Encl.

Attachment #1

How Food has become the Ultimate Weapon Since WW II

Since WW II, Western nations have industrialized agriculture; that made them depend on industrial inputs to make inputs for agricultural production. Following are maps that show the world's oil traffic on the same theater on which foods play their role. To complete one facet of the world food situation, add to the world's flow of oil for 1985 and 2010 and then place in succession the following transparent overlays on top of each of the four:

1. The World's flow of Strategic Materials required for making agricultural inputs
2. The World's Flow of Industrial Inputs for Agricultural Production
3. The World's Flow of Foods
4. The Soviet Military and Naval Presence Along the Trade Lanes.

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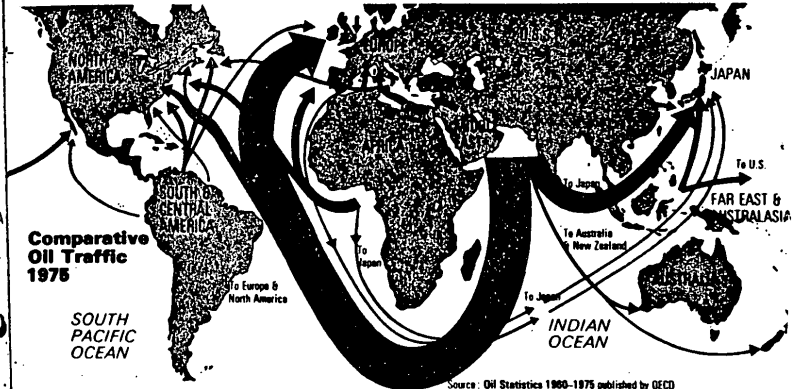
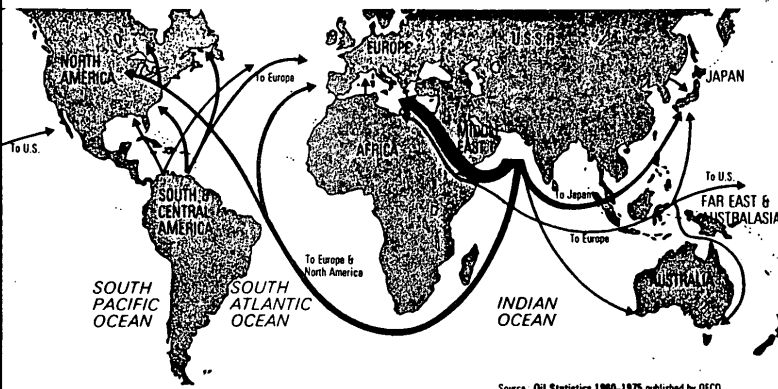
The effect of industrial farming systems on the structure and the life of soil are available; the effects of long range industrial farming on agricultural production have been estimated. The effect of foods from industrialized food systems on human cells and genes are available; these effects on industrial societies has been evaluated.

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Attachment 1a

1960

1975



1985

2000 (Projections)

1/ Overlays:

1. Strategic Material Traffic - 4 periods
2. Food Production Requisites Traffic - 4 periods
3. Food Traffic - 4 periods
4. Soviet Military and Naval Presence - 4 periods

### South African Reserves as a Percentage of World Reserves in 1975

Mineral	World Ranking	Percentage World Non-Communist	World
platinum	1	86	99
chrome ore	1	83	84
vanadium	1	64	96
gold	1	49	61
manganese ore	1	48	84
fluorspar	1	46	50
diamonds	2	8	92
nickel	3	10	12
uranium	4	17	30
zinc	4	9	9
phosphate rock	4	8	8
asbestos	5	10	14
antimony	5	4	10
lead	5	4	5
iron ore	6	4	6
coal	6	2	4
titanium	8	2	40

### South African Mineral Production as a Percentage of World Production

Mineral	World Ranking	Percentage World Non-Communist	World
vanadium	1	46	58
gold	1	59	74
platinum	1	55	88
antimony	1	21	31
chrome ore	2	30	47
manganese	2	24	41
diamonds	3	17	22
uranium	3	13	13
asbestos	3	10	19
nickel	7	3	4
fluorspar	8	5	6
coal	9	2	5

### Balance of Production and Consumption of all Mineral Commodities

	Production as % of world total	Consumption as % of world total	Production as % of consumption
Western world	42.2	64.5	65.4
Communist world	26.9	25.9	103.9
Third World	30.9	9.6	321.9

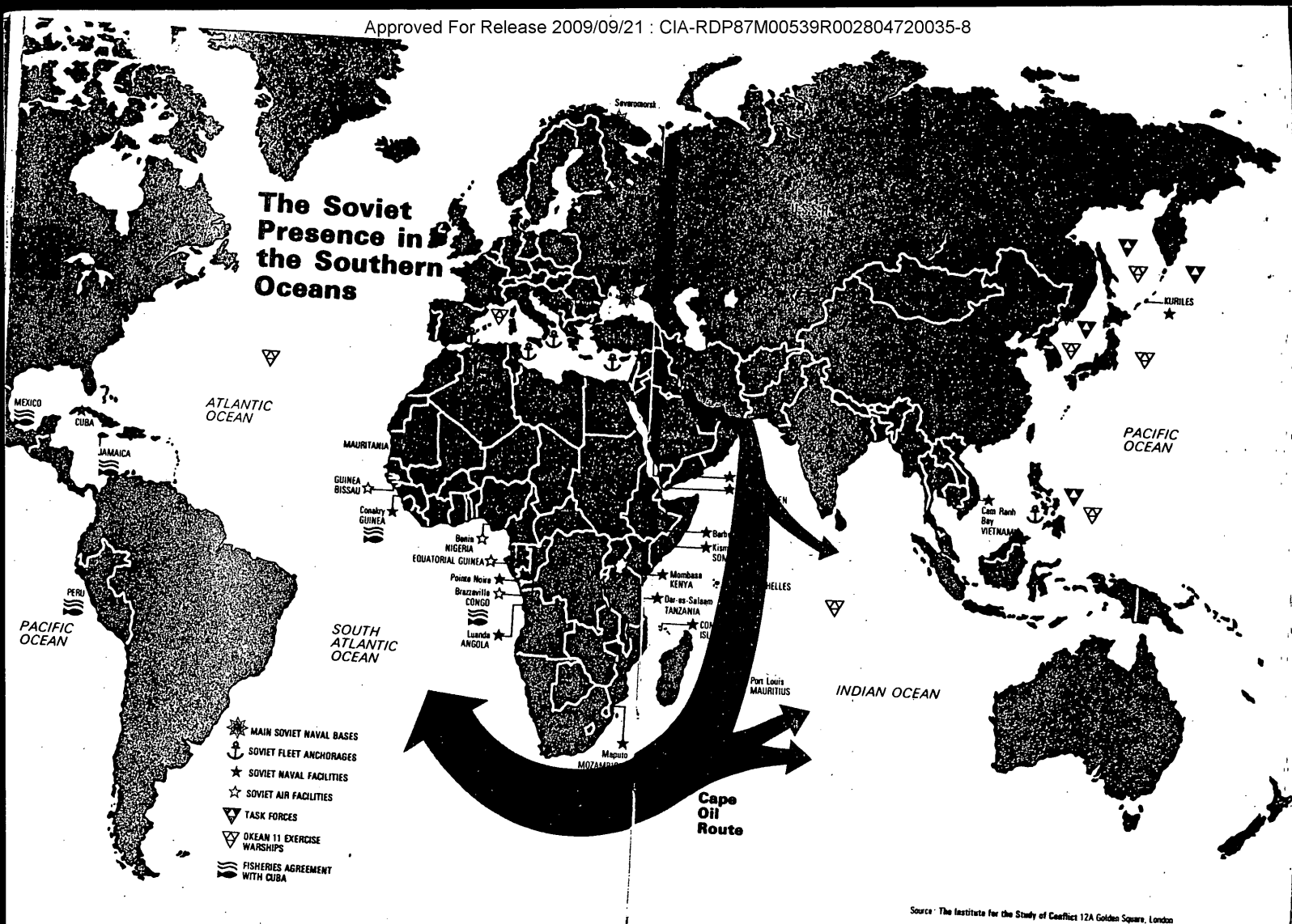
### South Africa's Mineral Exports in 1975

Western Europe	20.4%	Canada	4.1%
Japan	19.6%	Central & S. America	1.0%
West Germany	18.2%	Far East Asia	0.9%
U.K.	16.6%	Australia & New Zealand	0.7%
USA	10.6%	Middle East	0.3%
Africa	7.4%	Eastern Europe & USSR	0.2%

### Percentage of total imports of minerals in 1974 supplied by South Africa to her five main trading partners

SOURCE: South Africa's Strategic Minerals by W. C. I. van Rensburg and D. A. Pretorius.

	UK	WEST GERMANY	FRANCE	USA	JAPAN
platinum group	37	—	22	19	38
antimony	95	50	14	43	15
copper	4	10	1	66	21
iron ore	—	—	—	—	2
nickel	—	11	14	—	21
vanadium	60	50	31	57	62
chrome ore	30	29	17	30	37
ferrochrome	15	43	20	85	87
manganese	43	52	40	8	43
ferromanganese	27	14	—	36	—
asbestos	—	—	—	36	—
fluorspar	—	—	—	23	—
vermiculite	100	14	100	100	100





Attachment 2

A Position Outline

for the U.S.A.

to Take Command of the Ultimate Weapon

1. Food is the ultimate weapon (see attachment #1 and piece by Gwynn Garnett, "Food is the Ultimate Weapon.")
2. There are revolutionary innovations in food production efficiency, profitableness and healthfulness that are waiting for use.
3. The brain and nervous system of the new food revolution is electronic information management and communications systems coupled with thousands of resource efficient, low-input practices already available.
4. The new innovations (called CBS) can be aimed about the world via satellite with laser-like precision.
5. CBS is modular with 2,000 to 4,000 growers each. Modules can begin with one or a group of foods in one or a combination of areas.
6. CBS can be partially operational in 1986, and can be programed to mainstream in industrial countries by 2010 and in underdeveloped countries by 2020. The up-front investment will be under \$25 million, and profits high because of the value of the information.
7. If it wished, CIA could control and use food as the ultimate weapon through the new innovations.
8. Position for U.S.A.: Mr. Reagan invites Mr. Gorbachev to join him at the UN to establish a "Protectorate" for South Africa - to protect the food supply of the USSR, the mid-East, China, Japan, the EC-10, the U.S.A. and other countries in the Western Hemisphere, Africa and S.E. Asia.

CBS will mainstream, sooner or later, because of its potential profits for growers and information managers. It could commence in 1986 modestly. It might take 10 years to commence. CBS has developed over many years. Much information is available; details for start-up are complete.

attachment "3"

FOOD IS THE ULTIMATE WEAPON

Introduction to a 3-part series

Gwynn Garnett

The Green Revolution in agriculture after WW II changed dramatically the way nations are fed; industrializing food systems made the world too small and the time too short for atomic weapons. But, defense plans of all nations ignore these changes. *Food has emerged as the ultimate weapon.* Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan will represent their constituencies at the Summit to negotiate the levels of weapons *sub-systems*.

With some of these same weapons technologies and the same generation of biological technologies, the world leaders could use the Summit to trigger a *Good Revolution* that would secure the supply of healthful foods for their constituents. Later if they felt compelled to negotiate about the level of weapons *sub-systems*, they could schedule a Summit for that later on.

Food is the ultimate weapon, not in the hands of beligerants, God forbid, but because of the nature of the food systems that have emerged since WW II in industrial nations . The food supply of all industrial nations is now *insecure*:

- The USSR, Japan and the mid-East depend on the Western Hemisphere for essential foods and freedom of the seas.
- Food production in the Western Hemisphere and Europe depends on South Africa for vital industrial minerals and on access to the Persian Gulf and Straits of Good Hope for petroleum.

*See the map on the opposite page showing the dependence of the nations of the world on each other for foods and for the strategic materials to produce industrial inputs to grow foods.*

These dependencies of antagonists on each other are ignored. There are more subtle but more important changes in the food supply of industrial nations since WW II. They too are ignored. Two of the subtle effects of industrialized food systems are:

- Farming systems that depend heavily on industrial inputs are biologically unsound, so they are inefficient, unprofitable and non-sustainable.
- Foods from industrialized farming systems are hazardous to eat.

The USSR and the USA and nations who depend on the USA for food imports are vulnerable to the unsound farming systems; the USSR, Japan and the mid-East are importers most vulnerable. The USA, Canada, South America and the EC-10 are not reliable exporters of food in a time frame of twenty years, even if there is no interruption in the supply of industrial inputs.

Industrialized farming systems offer foods that endanger health and national gene pools; the systems have been practiced for only one generation; after two and three generations, populations will panic and be destabilized by fear that foods cause sterility, illness and birth defects, and national defenses based on weapons *sub-systems* will collapse of their own dead weight.

Why are Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan not informed about the ultimate weapon? Is it because mass producing healthful foods abundantly embraces the most complex phenomena in life, that

of converting non-life particles to Life, cosmic energy to food for the renewal of Life? Or did the "Information System" break down in the F & A sector? Are weapons *sub-systems* the limit of governments' understanding? The magnitude and prevalence of ignorance about food in the world linked with a Summit on weapons *sub-systems* is a cause for pity.

With great humility, I will try to draw on a life and a world of experiences to write three articles about "Food is the Ultimate Weapon" in an effort to shed light on:

- Part 1      The Food Supply of All Industrial Nations is Insecure
- Part 2      Why Industrialized Food Systems are Vulnerable
- Part 3      A Quantum Leap to Mass Produce Healthful Foods Profitably is Waiting to be Triggered by Information Management Entrepreneurs

I do not have the means to do these adequately but they need to be done; it has not been done. I will try and hope that others with means will rally to do it.

The three parts will raise questions about Food as the Ultimate Weapon. These questions are too vital to each nation's security to depend on secondary information such as mine. Part 3 of the series will suggest procedures so any nation can evaluate for itself its food situation. With a small group of its own personnel and electronic information and communications systems, any nation can validate my postulates for itself within 10 weeks. The validation will reveal that industrial food systems

are non-sustainable and that information is available for all nations to secure their supply of healthful foods and how to do it. No government programs are needed to mainstream healthful food systems by 2010 in industrial nations and by 2020 in undeveloped nations.

Ed. Biographical note: (based on resume of resume)

## FOOD IS THE ULTIMATE WEAPON

### Part 1 The Food Supply of all Industrial Nations is Insecure

Gwynn Garnett

The food supply of all industrial nations is now insecure, not in the hands of belligerents, God forbid, but because:

1. Each nation has industrialized its agriculture since WW II and now depends on likely antagonists for food or the industrial raw materials needed to grow food.
2. Industrialized food systems are non-sustainable beyond a few generations because of the biological nature of the food chain.
3. Industrial food systems are frail, complex and vulnerable to shortages of industrial inputs, disease, weather, pests, sabotage and because they are economically, ecologically and sociologically unsound.
4. Mainstream foods are a hazard to eat; food related health problems will escalate in the second and third generations of industrialized food systems that will destabilize societies.

The first priority of each government is to secure the supply of healthful foods for its people. The food supply of no industrial nation is secure, even before taking account of the biological consequences of a nuclear war.

The only good about industrialized agriculture is that it made antagonists depend on each other for food or requisites to grow it; it makes atomic conflicts absurd until the supply of healthful foods is secure. Leaders of nations still formulate plans for defense in orthodox terms, oblivious of the fact that the industrialization of agriculture after WW II *made food the*

*ultimate weapon*, made adversaries dependent on each other, put the government of South Africa in a strategic position to dictate the flow of vital requisites for industrial inputs for agriculture throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Since WW II, agriculture worldwide has become dependent upon fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals, machinery, industrial seeds and fuels; the production of each of these inputs and the production of foods depend on petroleum. Petroleum for food production in the Western World depends on access to the Persian Gulf through the Straits of Good Hope. The supply of food production requisites for the Western World depends on access to South Africa for platinum, vanadium, chrome, manganese, industrial diamonds and fluorspar; the production of food and food production requisites in the USA depends on the USSR for some nitrogen and vital minerals.

The USSR depends on food imports of 40 to 55 million tons p.a. from the USA and from nations who depend on the USA for food production requisites. Food import requirements of the USSR are increasing exponentially and will continue as long as her farming concepts are biologically unsound. The USSR imports ???? million tons p.a. of phosphates from the dwindling reserves of the USA. Food exports of the USA will fall to fractions by the end of the century unless her production concepts become biologically sound. Industrialized farming is like industrialized fishing: it can be industrialized progressively to increase the catch until the herring, the anchovies, the sardines and the oysters are gone;

industrialized farming is like mining: it can be industrialized to increase the yield until the vein is exhausted. Growing foods embraces exquisite biological phenomena - it can be sustainable and abundant, but this will require profitable changes in the USA, the USSR and the EC-10.

By the year 2000, it is likely that food supply will be short enough and worrisome enough to destabilize the societies of the USSR, the USA, the EEC, Japan and Egypt, whether there is a disruption of world trade or not; if there is a disruption, the destabilization will come sooner. Destabilization of populations due to food will make meaningless the "Superiority" or the "Equivalency" of weapons *sub-systems*. If leaders were doing their jobs, they would recognize that industrialization of agriculture changed the relationships among nations since WW II. The USA and the USSR seem most oblivious of the ultimate weapon.

If the USSR bombed industrial centers in the USA, industrialized agriculture would starve, food supplies would be thrown into chaos; exports of food and exports of industrial requisites to other food exporting nations would stop; food imports of the USSR from the USA and from nations dependent on the USA for requisites for agriculture would stop; chaos in many cities would result. If the USA bombed industrial centers of the USSR, food production on state farms and cooperatives would be decimated; chaos would follow. The USSR's exports of agricultural nitrogen and strategic materials to the USA would



stop; USA production of foods and farm requisites for export would be crippled.

A change in the government of South Africa is virtually certain; the friendliness of the government that will follow toward the West is uncertain. The West would continue to receive the petroleum and strategic minerals. But if the Straits and the minerals were in the hands of an unfriendly government, they probably would be available but subject to conditions dictated by the new government and their supply to the West could be insecure; then industrialized food production would be insecure in the West. Food for nations which depend on exports from the West would be insecure - USSR, Japan, EC-10 and the mid-East.

## The Food Supply of the Each Superpower is Insecure

The food supply of each super power is a complex mosaic. Computer Profiling data banks and thought management aids are needed to keep them in focus. Some major considerations of the food supply of the USSR illustrate:

1. How much food and what quality of food will the Russian people demand to satisfy what Mr. Gorbachev is leading them to expect?
2. What production will the weather and the farming system dictated from Moscow bring forth?
3. What will be the security of food production in nations on whom the USSR will depend increasingly for food and phosphates: a) how much will be left for export after domestic demands are met, b) will there be biological compatibility of food systems with sustained abundance, c) will Western suppliers have access to the Persian Gulf through the Straits of Good Hope and to South Africa and the USSR for vital minerals.
4. Will there be freedom from atomic conflict.

*The chart on the opposite page shows the make-up of grain supply for the USSR in the perspective from 1965 to 1985 and projected to 2010. The origin of imports in 1984/85 is shown. Not included are imports of oil, seeds and other foods and feeds.*

I believe the demands of the USSR for foods will increase over the next 25 years, beyond what she can produce or find available in the world for import. That will be so, even if there is no disruption in the import of strategic materials to Western suppliers. The quantity of food will be inadequate to meet the demand; the quality of food will trigger panic before the end of the century. When Mr. Gorbachev has a World Food Situation Report, he will divert his nation's efforts from

weapons sub-systems to food, the ultimate weapon, to avoid being consumed by it. How secure is the supply of the food for the USSR from 1985 to 2010? Check my reasoning and conclusions.

Major considerations in the food supply of the USA for domestic use and for export depend on:

1. How much food and what quality of food will the American people demand?
2. What farming system will growers use to make the most profit and the weather bring?
3. Will the USA continue to have access to the Persian Gulf through the Straits of Good Hope for petroleum, to South Africa for strategic minerals, to the USSR for minerals and nitrogen?
4. Freedom of atomic conflict.

If American people demand foods with high measured healthfulness and low in harmfulness to satisfy their growing fears of food related sterility, illness and social aberrations, food production will drop severely because much land area cannot grow healthful foods until rehabilitated; however, if growers adapt practices more compatible with the biological nature of plants and more profitable, the total production of foods for home use and export will increase. But if the USSR and other foreign nations adopt the same innovative practices, foreign demand for American foods might fall. These defy measurement but leaders should prepare to accommodate whatever happens.

The most important consideration of food security is that industrial farming systems are not sustainable. They are like industrial fishing and mining. See accompanying micro-photos which show how industrial farming destroys soil life and

structure and breaks the biological food chain. The most impressive works revealing the effects of industrialized farming were done by NOVA (PBS) (The Agricultural Situation and Seeds for Tomorrow) and by Ward Sinclair of the Washington Post. Pioneering magazines like ACRES and New Farm have monitored the agricultural debacle for years. The last issue of John Deere's prestigious FURROW Magazine unveiled a search for alternative farming systems. Until there is a change in farming systems, industrialized food production will require more and more industrial inputs until non-sustainable levels are reached and production falls. The USSR, the USA and all other nations whose agricultures rely on high levels of industrial inputs will be caught in this squeeze.

The security of food supply for export from Canada, Argentina and the EC-10 depends on the same factors as food supply from the USA plus their dependence for industrial inputs from the USA. Aside from the uncertainties of the effects of atomic conflict, the most variable factor in the food equation, within and among nations, is the response of populations to the deteriorating quality of food from industrialized farming systems. On the opposite page are chromatographs showing the effects of industrial farming on living cells. Such impaired cells work through our bodies year after year, eroding the national gene pool from generation to generation. Studies show that body functions of animals fed mainstream foods deteriorate commencing the second and third generations. As some of these same responses become manifest in humans, fear will grip the

populations of the USSR, the USA, the EC-10 and the others; nothing will matter but healthful foods, whatever that may take - equivalency or superiority be damned.

An atomic conflict would destroy the facilities that produce the industrial inputs to grow foods, the power to grow them, the transportation to get them from farms and to and from ports. The biological consequences of an atomic conflict adds a hideous dimension. Stocks would be inconsequential and meaningless. Let those responsible for national defense policy validate my postulates for themselves; think how they got into such a mess and how they can get out. The first step is for them to get a "World Food Situation Report" and then secure food for their constituents. The spectacle of Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan preening themselves like game cocks at the Summit to negotiate levels of weapons subsystems is a cause for pity. They should prepare themselves prayerfully to protect their constituencies from being consumed by the *ultimate weapon - food*.

STAT




Dear Editor,

I am writing to inquire of your interest in several articles on "Food is the Ultimate Weapon."

Industrialization of agriculture since WW II made the food supply of each antagonist depend on the other - made the food supply of each industrial nation insecure; food has emerged as the ultimate weapon. Industrialization of world agriculture since WW II has changed the relationship of nations to each other apparently in ways too subtle for governments to understand. Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan are negotiating about weapons sub-systems oblivious of that fact.

The spectacle of world leaders devoting their utmost attention to the "Superiority" or the "Equivalency" in weapons sub-systems is pitiful and meaningless when "Food is the Ultimate Weapon;" it raises strategic, social and philosophical questions that should be debated while there is time. Those who can should urge those with means to use information management, computer profiling, graphics, pictorials, video and essays to get the information to the top on both sides.

The first part of the series might be something like the attached. If you are interested, please send your guide to writers and comments or call 

STAT

Cordially,

Gwynn Garnett

GG:djc

Encl.

## Attachment #4

## U S D A - F A S

USSR: Total Grain Requirements  
Production and ImportsSelect Years Reported and Projected to 2010 1/

<u>Year</u>	<u>Requirements</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>
<u>Million Metric Tons, Total Grains</u>			
1965	129	113	9
1970	177	177	1
1975	171	132	26
1980	214	179	34
1985	210	178	36
2010	269	169	100 <u>2/</u>

<sup>1</sup> Consumption increasing at 1% p.a. for a population increasing at 1% p.a.

<sup>2</sup> Where might this quantity originate?

Note: Numbers do not balance because of some exports and stock changes.

Attachment 4

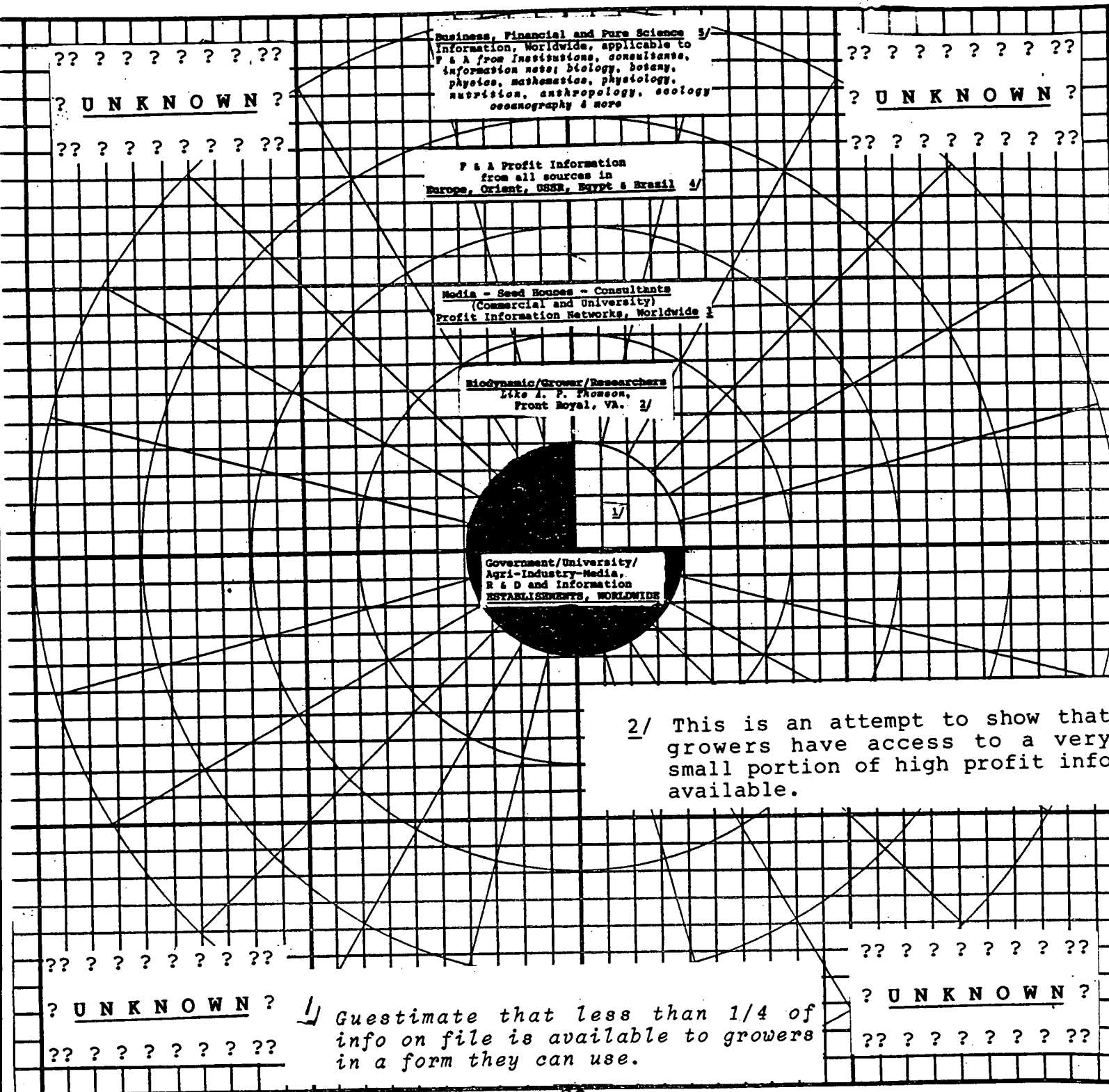
## Schematic Diagram 1/

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

for

Electronic Profit Information Exchange - PIE

for F &amp; A, Worldwide





Attachment 5

C B S

## COORDINATED BIOFARM SYSTEMS, INC.

Profit Information Exchange, Inc. PIE

for

Food and Agriculture, Worldwide

Gwynn Garnett

Thousands of farmer-scientists worldwide have been researching more profitable farm practices; thousands have adopted forms of eco- and biofarming for the highest sustained profits. They draw ideas from among themselves, from universities, industry, medicine and pure sciences. They trade ideas and results through media, associations, conferences, demonstrations and personal exchanges. Their numbers are growing. The need for such information and idea exchanges is shown by corn; more than a hundred high profit practices may apply under each of many situations; most of the practices that apply in a given situation are symbiotic; a grower cannot take advantage of many without information and program management. Information is the big farm problem.

Based on work already done over the last century, a group among these farmer-scientists have developed an organized program to restructure food and agriculture that can mainstream in industrial societies by 2010, without government. The aims of the program are a) sustained profits for growers, b) human health and c) environmental protection. It does sound immodest, but the benefits from the surge in space, communications, medicine, creative finance, pure sciences and most important, in information management help make it possible. Because Food and Agriculture embrace the most complex phenomena in life - converting non-life particles to Life, cosmic energy to food for the renewal of Life - its need for information management is overwhelming.

When put into practice, the new concepts will increase farm resource efficiencies from 2 to 5 times and multiply profits for most growers. The principles apply from Iowa to the Sahel. The program will benefit every facet of life. No government programs are needed.

The new concepts are called "Coordinated Biofarm Systems - CBS." Implementation of CBS worldwide will require several large information management companies and tens of thousands of new and modified small companies as infrastructure. CBS is programed to mainstream by 2010 in industrial countries and by 2020 in the underdeveloped countries. Its Profit Information Exchange - PIE in addition to its information function will do the coordination and Program Management for CBS.

The aim of CBS is sustained profits for growers - not labor efficiency, not food for the hungry, not exports to balance international payments - *sustained profits for growers*. However, it has been observed that high profits, high yields, high quality, environmental protection and information management are indivisible. Thus tied to profits for growers are health, abundance and environmental protection for the society.

CBS is based on innovations principally in four areas:

1. *High-profit, low-input, resource-efficient technologies and practices now available, but not available for recall by growers.*
2. *Electronic profit information exchange and communications systems to serve growers, bankers and the rest of the infrastructure.*
3. *Commercially practical measures to differentiate the nutritive value of foods - to be available at points of sale to consumers, processors and exporters. These will guide growers to raise and consumers to buy healthful foods for less.*
4. *Coordinated and programed infrastructures to serve the production and marketing needs of growers, within the existing system.*

CBS will begin to relieve the following problems within months after it has been launched:

1. *Relieve most distressed farmers, bankers and the FCA, in early 1986*
2. *Commence to contribute billions of dollars p.a. to balancing the federal budget and U.S. international payments*
3. *Increase farm commodity and land prices by 20 to 100% by 1990*
4. *Address aggressively environmental protection and conservation needs*
5. *Commence the mass production and marketing of healthful foods*
6. *Rehabilitate thousands of rural communities with tens of thousands of small private businesses*

It took the developers over 20 years to observe phenomena in many countries, formulate postulates and test them. But, it should take a task force - think tank less than 10 weeks to download and make a preliminary validation of CBS postulates with the following support:

1. *Electronic Information Management and Communications*
2. *Network and download for information and ideas, worldwide about sustained grower profits, and related human health and environmental protection. See partial lists attached:*
  - a. *Select scientists who have proven practices*
  - b. *Universities and Institutions*
  - c. *Business, Industry and Media*
3. *Access 40 information nets, thought processing, profiling, graphics and word processing.*
4. *Network 1000 cooperating growers worldwide as sounding boards to test configurations of high-profit practices.*

This will accomplish the validation of CBS postulates and establish the first Profit Information Exchange - PIE. It could

be ready for service in the spring of 1986. Initially, the CBS Profit Information Exchange will have the following components:

CBS Coordination of:

Information  
Supply  
Services  
Program Mgt.

Marketing  
Employment  
Activities

Other

Information Services  
Information Recall  
Information & Farm Mgt.  
Spreadsheet Control & Analyses

Computer Profiling  
Enterprise Configuration  
Program Management

The information appears to be so profitable that subscribers and groups can be expected to pay \$3,000 to \$5,000 p.a. for services and that 6 to 8 million will subscribe worldwide by 1990.

The details for initially verifying the base and for CBS start-up in early 1986 are available. CBS is Modular; a Module may have from 2000 to 4000 growers; Modules may embrace one or more products, or areas or both. A module may be started anywhere worldwide after the information system is in operation.

Efforts have been made to interest IBM, AT & T and other information managers. But, individuals do not have the background and vision to comprehend F & A problems and CBS solutions. There is need for a task force - think tank supported with electronic information management, networking, thought management, accessing, analyses, graphics and word processing. Its aim should be to validate whatever CBS postulates wash and be ready to serve farmers and bankers early in 1986. The time should be within 10 weeks to save the \$11 billion alone for FCA plus countless thousands of farmers and communities.

Resume of Resume

G W Y N N    G A R N E T T

Rancher near Greybull, Wyoming

Student, Iowa State College of Agriculture, BA, ROTC

Statistician, Farm Credit Administration, Omaha, Ne.;

IBM Equipment; University of Omaha,

Instructor of Statistics in Night School

Instructor, U.S. Army Infantry School, WW II

Commander, Infantry Company, European Theater

Director, Food & Agriculture, OMGUS and West Germany,

Quadripartite negotiations re German

Reparations; Rehabilitation of German

Agriculture, Food Import and Distribution;

Berlin Airlift

Lobbyist, American Farm Bureau; author PL480, Food for  
Peace. Draft written in India

Administrator, USDA Foreign Agricultural Service - F & A

Intelligence, Foreign Market Development,

Reports to Congress

Vice President, Pan American Airways, task force that

built Intercontinental Hotel Chain - Program

Management

CEO, Joint Ventures - Vertical food businesses in

Nigeria, Spain, Iran, Greece and the USA

Author - CBS Reader No. 9

over

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT**  
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		X		
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OLL				
14	D/PAO				
15	VC/NIC				
16	D/OGI				
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SUSPENSE					

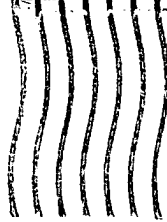
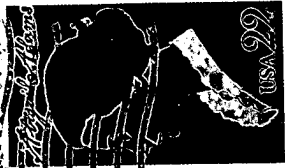
Remarks

Date

Executive Secretary  
24 Sep 85

Date

3637 (10-81)



Mr. William J. Casey, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC 20505



STAT

Executive Registry

05- 3582

STAT

Mr. William J. Casey, Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Casey:

There is a Good Revolution in farm efficiency ready for use. The likes of AT & T and IBM could bring it forth to relieve the Farm Crisis in 1986 and mainstream it by 2010. No government programs are needed. It cannot surface through the present Establishment.

It is so innovative and so achievable that it is incredible. It is the biological equivalent of  $E = MC^2$ .

The new Food and Agriculture technologies could be the trump card for the USA at the summit with the USSR.

If you are interested, call me at

STAT

Yours truly,

*Gwynn Garnett*  
Gwynn Garnett

GG:djc





Resume of Resume

G W Y N N    G A R N E T T

Rancher near Greybull, Wyoming

Student, Iowa State College of Agriculture, BA, ROTC

Statistician, Farm Credit Administration, Omaha, Ne.;

IBM Equipment; University of Omaha,

Instructor of Statistics in Night School

Instructor, U.S. Army Infantry School, WW II

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over

Continued Resume of Resume

Conceptualized and helped to implement

P.L. 480, Food for Peace - U.S. food surpluses converted to capitalize international trade and development of poor countries

Business & Industry Development Co. Systems of small businesses for poor countries - satellites of small U.S. companies

Coordinated Biofarm Systems, Inc. Systems of Small Farms with Electronic Project Management PM

Commercially Practical - Measures of Nutritive Value (MNV) available at points of sale

Electronic Profit Information Exchange (PIE) for Food Systems, worldwide

Immediate Relief for Distressed Farmers with high Technologies, PIE and innovative procedures

High Profit Farming with PIE Multiple choice of maximum profit operations with given land, labor and capital

Emergency, National Food Systems in case of interruption of industrial raw materials or food supply, disease, pestilence, drought, riots, pollution control, terrorism or war